

THE BOMBAY COURIER

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TUESDAY, 15 JULY, 1834.

[NO. 235]

SEALED Tenders (post paid) will be received by the Paymaster of the 4th Light Dragoons, until the 5th Proximo, for a Bill or Bills upon Messrs. HOPKINSON, BARTON and KNYVETT, Regent Street, London. Amount £190, or thereabouts, at 20 days after sight. The Bidding to be in Poona Rupees, and for sums not less than £50.

Kirkee, 11th July, 1834.

TONTINE OF INDIA.

At a general meeting of Subscribers to the Tontine of India, held at the Office of the Assignee of the late Firm of CRUTTENDEN MACKILLOP and Co., on Saturday, the 17th instant, the following Resolution was proposed by Mr. BRUCE, seconded by Mr. ROSS, and carried unanimously:—"That in order to bring the affairs of the Institution to as speedy a close as possible, it be recommended to the Subscribers at large to authorize the sale of the claim on the late Firm of Cruttenden, Mackillop and Co."

Subscribers are accordingly recommended to authorize the Sale of the said claim, amounting to Rs. 2,84,900, either by a direct sale, or by the appointment of local proxies to be named by the proposed measure.

H. J. LEIGHTON,
Secretary, Tontine of India.
15th July, 1834.

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Apply to Captain SMITH on board, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.
Bombay, 15th July, 1834.

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The fine Teak ship "PALMIRA" of 600 Tons Register, Wm. LOADER, Commander. This ship sails fast, has a poop and very excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of MCGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.
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Bombay, 15th July, 1834.

COL. BALLANTINE AND MR. WILLOUGHBY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.
"Audi aliam pariem."

Sir,—I shall esteem it a favor by your publicity to the accompanying letter.

My legal responsibilities can possibly attach to a man for defending his character against unfounded and unjust reproach and abuse, I am prepared to incur them.

The case referred to in my letter to Colonel Ballantine, has been under discussion for several years past, and has, no doubt, excited the interest of many of your readers. The conduct of that officer was recently submitted to the investigation of an impartial and competent Court of Justice, convened for the purpose at his express desire. He thought fit about the time that this Court was assembled, to cause to be lithographed and circulated, a pamphlet of three hundred pages, containing vilifications and vituperations, without measure, and without number, against me.

To this pamphlet I am now preparing an answer, embracing the whole History of the case, which I think will give all those who take any interest in it a better opportunity of judging correctly between us, than they have hitherto had; and my objects in requesting you to publish this letter and that which accompanies it, are to make known this my intention, and to let the world see that I have done my best to tempt my opponent to hazard the result of a more formal accusation and regular investigation, before falsifying his abusive imputations in the less defined, and I can truly say to me, in some shape in which they have been put forward.

In the meantime, by way of undeceiving in some measure those who have been misled by Colonel Ballantine's pamphlet, and shewing the light in which my proceedings throughout were viewed by the High authority to whose judgment they were submitted, and under whose orders I acted, I annex copy of Mr. Chief Secretary Norris's letter to me, dated the 5th of October, 1830,* the substance of which, with the exception of the

* As Mr. Willoughby himself states, in the 2d para. of this communication, that Col. Ballantine's conduct was "recently submitted to the investigation of an impartial and competent Court of Justice," and we understand that since that Court (of Commissioners convened at Ahmedabad) which closed its proceedings, we believe in 1832, sent in its Report, Col. B. has been acquitted by the present Government of the most serious of the charges of dereliction of duty on which he had been pronounced guilty during Sir John Malcolm's administration, in the letter of Mr. Chief Secretary Norris, dated the 5th of Oct. 1830, we do not think it would be fair towards Col. B. to publish this document, containing as it does decisions which have been subsequently annulled or modified. From the charges preferred against him having been laid before a special Commission for investigation, by the present Government, it may be inferred that those decisions were considered to have been passed on questionable or insufficient grounds; and this inference seems to be strengthened by the fact that some of them have been since set aside. We think therefore that in justice to Col. B. the last decision of Government ought to be given; and that we would not be justified in inserting the letter of the 5th October 1830. Moreover, its publication, under the circumstances we have mentioned, would, we apprehend, subject us to a prosecution for libel; and from some of the consequences it might not be in the power of any other person to relieve us. ED. COOK.

last paragraph is, I may mention, contained in Colonel Ballantine's Pamphlet.

I have, &c.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Bombay Civil Service.

Rajcote, 28th June, 1834.

COLONEL F. D. BALLANTINE,
8th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry.
Bombay.

1. SIR,—The decisions of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council upon the charges against you, which were investigated by the Commission convened at Ahmedabad, having been made known, I feel myself relieved from the restraint imposed upon me, so long as that investigation was in progress, and to be now at liberty to vindicate myself from the vituperation and abuse of my character, in which you have so largely indulged on many occasions, and particularly in your letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated the 16th August, 1831, which, with the view, I presume, of forestalling public opinion in your favor, you caused to be lithographed and afterwards circulated under this Presidency, about the time that a Commission had been nominated for the purpose of affording you the opportunity of establishing your integrity.

2. I beg to inform you that under date the 22nd of April last, I officially intimated to Government, that it would be satisfactory to me were you peremptorily required to prove your accusations in recrimination of my conduct, before a competent tribunal, and although ample opportunity was afforded you to establish them before the Commission assembled at Ahmedabad, I have little doubt that His Lordship in Council would be pleased to institute an enquiry into my conduct, on being informed by you, that you were prepared to prove the whole or any part of the base and unworthy conduct imputed to me in your lithographed and circulated letter above mentioned.

3. Having reason to infer from the tenor of Mr. Chief Secretary's letter to your address dated the 15th of March last, that you have, after the close of the proceedings of the Commission, advanced further charges in recrimination against me, in a letter to Government dated the 20th of August, 1832, of which, tho' they have been recorded, I have been unable to obtain a copy from Government, I call upon you to furnish me with a copy of so much of it as relates to me, unless you prefer to sit under the imputation to which you will obviously subject yourself by failing to comply with so reasonable a demand.

4. I need scarcely say that I am resolved to repel, in the most public manner, such of your accusations against me as I am acquainted with, and to give to the world the fullest means in my power of properly estimating our respective conduct; and I address you accordingly on this occasion, as well thro' the public papers as by the Post, for the purpose of giving this information to those to whom your lithographed letter has been shewn, as well as to prevent, so far as I can do so, its being hereafter disputed that this notice reached you, as has already happened in regard to a point at issue between you and a Gentleman connected with your case.

(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Bombay Civil Service.

Rajcote, 28th June, 1834.

SUPREME COURT.—SATURDAY, 12TH JULY.

TRIAL OF AFFLICK WILLIAMSON AND THOMAS WILLIAMSON, FOR THE ABDUCTION OF MISS KITTY CHALLON.

MR. ROPER appeared for the prosecution. In his opening address to the Jury, he stated that the prisoners stood charged with the unlawful abduction, on the 15th of February last, of Kitty (Challon), an unmarried girl, under the age of 16 years, and a ward of that Court. The indictment, which was framed under the 9th. of Geo. the 4th. Chap. 54. Sect. 68, embraced two counts; in the first, the defendants were charged with unlawfully carrying off the young lady, and in the second, with unlawfully detaining her.

Mrs. Mary Tadman her schoolmistress, who had the lawful care and charge of her at the time. The 2d count differed from the first only in this respect, that it did not describe Mrs. Tadman as the schoolmistress of the young lady. After explaining the law as applicable to the case before them, he adverted to the sympathy often felt for parties who made what were called runaway matches, where they might be supposed to have been actuated by an ungovernable passion arising out of strong feelings of reciprocal attachment. The present case, however, could excite no such sympathy, for the Jury would be satisfied that there existed no sentiments of that nature between the parties. Their youth, and especially the tender age of the young lady, who was in fact, but a child, forbade the idea. She would appear before them, and they would then be able to judge for themselves, whether a person of her age—which he was warranted in saying was under 13 years—could have felt, and whether, considering that her personal charms were not, as they would perceive, of the highest order, she could have inspired the young man, with any thing like the "tender passion."

The fact was, Afflick Williamson was not incited to the act for which he had that day to answer, by love of Kitty Challon, but by the love of Kitty Challon's money. The particulars of the case were, he believed, generally known from the publicity given to them by the newspapers; but the Jury should not be swayed by any information they may have acquired from that source, or any reports that they may have heard. They were to form their judgement from the evidence only which would be produced before them. It would be proved that the younger Williamson had taken Kitty Challon away out of the house and against the will of Mrs. Tadman, who at the time had legal charge of her; that he immediately afterwards conveyed her to a place called Angria's Colaba, a foreign territory, and from thence to Goa, where she was found in a house in which he was living; and from that place she was brought back to Bombay, by persons who proceeded thither in search of her, and who, with the permission and assistance of the Governor, obtained possession of her person. With respect to the elder Williamson, it would be shewn, from the part he had acted in this transaction, and from his own declarations made before the late Mr. Gray, and before other persons whose evidence they would hear, that he aided and abetted in the unlawful abduction, and if they believed these persons, there could not be a doubt that he was, and the Jury would, he concluded, feel themselves bound to find him guilty, equally with the principal, of the misdemeanour charged in the indictment.

KITTY CHALLON called and sworn. I know Mrs. Tadman. I lived with her in January last, and in the beginning of February. I know Mrs. Coy, she is a soldier's wife. I know Afflick Williamson, and his father. There they are, (pointing out the Defendants.) I recollect leaving Mrs. Tadman's house in February last,

about the 15th of that month. I had some conversation with Mrs. Coy three days before, and also on the day I left Mrs. Tadman's. I left her house in the night time. I got up out of bed that night about 9 o'clock. I had gone to bed about 9. I got up in consequence of hearing some one scratching at the door, and because I had heard something before.

Afflick Williamson about the noise at the window. He and no one else told me about the scratching that would take place. On getting up I went near the window. Afflick Williamson was there. I took me out through the window. As soon as I went out I went to his house—the same in which his father lives. I know his father. The whole of his father live in the same house. I saw there on that evening the father of Afflick Williamson. He, the elder Williamson, told me not to be afraid, and that "the other would soon come there." I understood by this that she would soon follow us to the place where we were to go—Angria's Colaba. I did not see her in the house at that time. No conversation had taken place before respecting Angria's Colaba. I understood him to say we were to go first to Angria's Colaba, and afterwards to another place. It was in consequence of what the father and mother had said that I knew I was to go to Angria's Colaba. The both told me I should go there. They were both present when they told me this—they said we must stay there a few days, and afterwards go on to another place. I had been told this before Mr. Williamson told me not to be afraid, and that the mother would soon come. We went to Angria's Colaba the same night about half an hour after I had got to the house.

Afflick Williamson and another man, a Mr. Worley, left the house together with me. We got into a buggy, and went into a boat. It was about half an hour from the time we entered the buggy, until we got into the boat. It set sail immediately. I was seasick. The next morning we arrived at Angria's Colaba. Afflick Williamson told me it was Angria's Colaba. He and Worley went with me in the boat. We remained at that place 17 or 18 days. We lived in a house near the shore. I wrote a letter while I was there. I wrote it after I had been there about 7 or 8 days. I wrote it at the desire of Afflick Williamson. He said if I would write that letter he would be safe. I wrote it immediately on being told, not all at once, but at different times. I did not write it at once because I did not like to write; after I wrote it Afflick Williamson took it. The Defendant Afflick Williamson being called on to produce the letter, according to the Subpanna served on him in Jail, stated he had a letter written by Miss Challon to him while she was at Mrs. Tadman's but none written by her at Colaba. Jao Francis Dias, a clerk of Mr. Smith's who was afterwards called in and sworn, proved the serving of the Subpanna.)

Examination resumed.—When I was told to write the letter, I said I did not like to write, I wanted to play. I went to play. He however called me, and desired me to write the letter. I then wrote a little and went to play. He again called me, and desired me to write a little, and I then continued to write. At the time I was at Colaba, but my hair was cut, that when I went to Goa I might look like a boy. Afflick Williamson cut my hair. His father (smiling) is a barber. The letter was addressed to Afflick Williamson. I don't recollect the substance of it. I did not write it out of my own head. Afflick Williamson wrote it first on a piece of paper and gave it to me to copy. After my return to Bombay I recollect a little of the contents of the letter, but I cannot call to mind now what it was about. After staying at Angria's Colaba about 18 days I went into a Pattamar. I was sick again. I was on board the Pattamar 3 or 4 days. I was dressed in boy's clothes the same day that I left Angria's Colaba. The Pattamar carried us to Rutnaghere. We arrived there in the morning and staid all day. Next morning we left it, and went to Goa. There I lived in a house taken for us. I don't know what rent we paid for it. Worley was with us. I recollect seeing Mrs. Tadman at Goa, about 8 or 9 days after we got there. She came to the house where we were living. She brought me back to Bombay. I saw the Governor of Goa. Afflick W. was taken charge of by Mr. Thompson, a Constable. I am now under the protection of Mr. Vaupel.

Cross-examined by the Defendant Afflick Williamson. I visited Thomas W.'s house before I left Mrs. Tadman's from about the time that she was about to proceed to England—that was about a year before Afflick W. used to visit Mrs. Tadman's house. His Sisters, not he, advised me to leave Mrs. Tadman's house. I did not drop any letter to him on the morning of the day I left Mrs. Tadman. She used to visit the Williamsons, about once in 2 or 3 days—generally we went about 4 or 5 o'clock in the evening, and returned about 8 or 10 at night. During that period of time she visited so frequently I cannot recollect. It might be for one or two months. I dined at Mr. Williamson's on sundays three several times. Afflick W. took me up from the window. I did not go out myself—I mean not willingly. He took me out but not by force. Afflick W. gave me up to Mrs. Tadman when she came to Goa.

Cross examined by the Defendant Thomas Williamson. I was not in his house on Sunday the 16th February. I was never on horseback with him. It was on Saturday I was at his house. The night I went to his house I saw him. I did not talk on that occasion. They told me not to be afraid, that they would take me away. This conversation passed in a room down stairs; it was then about 3 past 10 o'clock. The elder Williamson did not go down with me to the boat.

Examined by the Court.—I saw Mrs. Coy at Mrs. Tadman's, and one of Afflick Williamson's sister. Her name is Fanny. I did not see any one there besides Afflick Williamson.

Mrs. MARY TADMAN Sworn.—I know Kitty Challon, she was in my charge in January and part of February, she was living with me in a place called Omar Khadee, in Mazagon, in Bombay. I had then charge of three little girls. I discontinued teaching children a couple of years before Kitty was originally sent to me to be instructed; she was sent to me about 8 or 9 years ago.—She continued with me as a pupil until February last. I can say precisely what was her age when she was sent to me, but to the best of my belief it was between 4 and 5 years. She is about 13 years of age now. I am quite certain she is not 16 years of age. She left my house on the night of 15th February.—I left home that day on urgent business about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and did not return until 11 at night. On my return I enquired of the servant if all was right, he said yes.—Having been aware that a letter had been sent to me during the day, I enquired where that letter was, and was told it was given to Miss Challon.—I called her, and receiving no answer, I called to one of the

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girls. I found that Kitty Challen was not there. The door of the room was fastened inside, but the window was open. I did not see Kitty Challen any that night. I went immediately to Watson, Constable's house, to ask him to assist me. He took me to the child, but did not find her. About a week after, I got tidings of her. I went to Angria's first, and thence to Goa. I went with letters from the Governor of Goa for assistance. I found her young Williamson in the same house together. I saw a man of the name of Worley. He intruded by boat immediately after I had taken Kitty Challen. I returned to Bombay, and brought Kitty Challen with me. It was not with my consent that Kitty Challen left my house. I never consented that she should go with him under any circumstances whatever.

Cross-examined by the Defendant Thomas Williamson.
Have you not been in the habit of visiting my house, and what was the occasion of your first coming there?

A. The first time I went to his house was to ascertain the character of a European whom I wished to employ.

Q. Did you not send me that day on a message to Henshaw in Jail?

A. No, I did not.

Q. Did I not afterwards bring you back a message from Mr. Henshaw?

A. He came to me under the plea of borrowing a book, and then he told me he had a message to deliver to me. I told him I would receive no messages.

Q. What was the message I delivered from Mr. Henshaw?

A. I decline answering that question.

The Court. You are bound to answer. Were it a question relating to anything you had said or done, and your answering it would tend to criminate you, you would not be bound to answer;—but nothing in which another person may have said in your hearing in any way injure you.

Mrs. Tadmán. The purport of the message was that if I would not sign a release for some large debts he would expose some notes of mine.

Q. By Thomas Williamson. Was that the whole of the message?

A. I really do not recollect it was so long ago—about 2 years.

Q. Did you not fall a-crying, and say that * * *

(We do not consider it proper to repeat the words said to have been spoken which contain serious imputations against Mrs. Tadmán's character and that another person not in Court, especially as no evidence was produced to prove that the words in question were ever uttered by her, or to establish the truth of those imputations.)

A. I am not aware that I fell a-crying then.

Q. Can you say you did not fall a-crying, and say so?

A. To the best of my recollection I did not. I did not say so.

By the Court. But can it be a matter of doubt to you whether you were so much distressed on that occasion as to cry?

A. I was not distressed so as to cry.

Q. Then cannot you say whether you did or did not cry?

A. To the best of my recollection I did not.

Q. If you were not so much distressed in mind at the time as to cry, why say you cannot recollect that you did cry. I ask you again, were you so affected by the message as to give way to tears?

A. It was my distress so far that I was to lose a large sum of money, but to the best of my belief I did not cry.

Q. Cannot you say positively whether you did or did not?

A. I can almost positively say I did not.

(Here a question was put by the defendant Thomas Williamson, which the Court told Mrs. Tadmán she was not bound to answer.)

Q. By Thomas Williamson. Had you not been in the habit of visiting my house frequently, and bringing the young ladies with you?

A. I remember going to his house once, and my scholars being with me, I took them there.

(Some questions were here put and answered, which were omitted for the same reason as the words in the conversation before alluded to.)

Q. Did you not on the first evening that you visited us request my son to accompany the young ladies home, and say that you were very fond of my son?

A. I positively deny that.

Q. Did not my son see you and the young ladies to your house that evening?

A. Though my house was close by, the father said as we were all females it would be better to send some person with us—and his son went with us.

Q. Did you not send to my daughters to come to your house on the following Sunday?

A. I never did.

Q. Did you not on the day after your first visit call again and ask me if Mrs. McNiel had said anything to me about the marriage of my son with Kitty Challen?

A. I positively deny it.

Q. Did you not, in 1832, say that you had made up your mind for England, and that you would like to see Miss Kitty Challen married to my son before you went?

A. I positively deny it.

Q. Did you not say that to my family?

A. His family were aware that I had some intention of proceeding to England; but I positively declare that I never said to any human being that I wished to see his son married to Miss Kitty.

Q. Did you not say that if I would not let my son marry her, that you would take her with you to England, and she would wait on you as a servant girl, while her money would defray your expenses?

A. I positively declare I never said any thing of the kind.

Q. Did you not say that you would return in two years and by that time Miss Kitty would be an accomplished woman, and made a good wife for my son. Did you not say this because I refused my consent to the marriage owing to the extreme youth of the parties?

A. No, I never did, I positively deny it.

Q. Did you not ask me what I would give you on the marriage of my son with Miss Kitty Challen?

A. No, never.

Q. Was there ever a falling out between you and me?

A. His daughters came to my house on one occasion, and I would not allow them to speak to Kitty Challen, on which account they were dissatisfied.

Q. The night before we fell out, did you not ask my daughters to go and spend the Evening with you?

A. No, I never asked them.

Q. Did you not propose to me that my son should give you a Bond for Rs. 12,000, in which case, you said, you would get Kitty Challen married to him, before you left the country for England.

A. Never.

Q. Did not this take place in the hearing of my daughters, and in the presence of all the branches of my family? *(laughter.)*

A. Certainly not.

Q. On the day following this conversation did not my daughters go to your house, and did you not insult them in the presence of Mr. Trotter?

A. I never insulted his daughters. I would not allow them to have access to Miss Kitty. Mr. Trotter was at the time in my house.

(In answer to questions by the Court, the witness explained that Mr. Williamson's daughters were inside her house and in the lower part of her bungalow at the time she refused to allow them to see Miss K.)

Q. By T. Williamson—Did you turn them out of your house, or did they leave in consequence of hearing indecent conversation?

A. They left, because they were annoyed, because they could not see Kitty C. who was in the next room.

Q. Did I not come in about 15 minutes afterwards and had I not a quarrel with you in consequence of your insulting my daughters?

A. He never spoke to me then, or since, except once passing by on the road.

Q. Did any of the members of my family have any intercourse with you since, with the exception of my son?

A. His wife made several attempts, but the reception she met with discouraged her.

Q. Did you not, one day while you were on the road before Mrs. Randall's house, superintending some Coolies, stop my son and ask him why he did not visit your house as before, and did he not say it was consequence of my orders?

A. The young man was passing by and stooped to give me an account of a man who had been hanged that morning for the murder of a Mussul.

Q. How long after the quarrel was this?

A. Some considerable time.

Q. Did you not offer rewards of money from Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 since I have been in confinement to any person who would come forward against me.

A. I offered no reward to any one to give false evidence against him, but I did offer rewards to any one who would give me intelligence where Kitty C. could be found.

Cross-examined by Afflick Williamson.—Q. Did I ever intrude myself into your company, or was invited to visit your house?

A. He never intruded himself into my company, nor was he invited.

Q. Have I not been in the habit of calling frequently at your place?

A. No, he never came—except once to ask for a plant out of my garden *(laughter)* and another time to return thanks for having had it.

Q. Was I not a constant visitor at your house?

A. No.

Q. Did you not one day stop me on the road as I was passing your house, and offer to lend me a book; and on that occasion give me a general invitation to your place?

A. I am not aware that I ever stopped him any evening to lend him a book—but during the time his mothers and sisters were in the habit of coming to my house, it is possible that I may have spoken to him when passing my gate, and have lent him a book on that occasion.

Q. On what occasion?

A. I mean one evening on which I observed him passing by.

Q. Was it not a green covered book, and was it not brought to me at your desire by Miss Challen?

A. It might have been a green covered one, and have been brought by her, in my presence.

Q. Did you not on that occasion give me a general invitation to your house?

A. No, neither on that, nor any other occasion.

Q. Did you not advise me to get married to Miss C. and say it was in your option to get her married to whom you pleased?

A. I never did so.

Q. Did you not on one occasion when I was in the top story of your house, ask me to sign a Bond to you for 12 or 13 thousand rupees, and say that you would get Miss Challen to do the same, and that you would then get us married soon.

A. Indeed, I don't recollect that the young man was ever on the top of my house; and I never asked him to sign any such Bond, or say I would get Miss Kitty to do the same.

Q. Did you not, when we were sitting in conversation on the top story of your house, say to me, "To the best of my recollection, I never saw you down or had a chair in my house."

Q. Did you not stop me on the road one day when you were looking after some coolies working, and ask me why I did not come to the house as before, and give me a general invitation.

A. I did not stop him; he bowed to me in passing by.

Q. Say what conversation passed when you stopped me on that occasion.

A. I am not aware that I stopped him—No conversation passed on that occasion; nothing more than that he said something about his acquaintance with the man who was hanged that morning *(laughter)* and whom he represented as a pious person.

Q. Did you not ask me on that occasion why I did not visit you as before.

A. No.

Q. Did you not on that occasion ask me to come into the garden, and say you would give me some leaves to cure my sister's foot, when I told you she was ill with the worms.

A. No, nor at any time did I ask him to come into the garden; but on one occasion he came himself to ask for the plant.

Q. Did I not leave you abruptly on the occasion when you stopped me on the road, when I said my father was coming towards us?

A. He went away, but not abruptly, for he remained until his father had passed.

Q. In what part of your house did Miss C. reside?

A. The apartment she occupied was on the ground floor—two other girls resided in the same apartment.

Q. Did you miss any valuables on the night of Miss C's elopement?

A. No, I only missed some of her sheets, towels, and pocket handkerchiefs, but whether she took them with her or not I cannot tell.

Q. Had you any persons to watch Miss C. and who were they?

A. I had a great many people about my place, and likewise some people watching a building that was going on.

Q. On the day you came to the house occupied by me in Goa, did I give Miss C. up, or did she go to you of her own accord?

A. She came to me of her own accord, after having her hair combed by the young man *(laughter)*.

Q. Did any and what conversation pass between you and me on that occasion?

A. I said "Oh, Afflick! what have you done?" and he replied, I have nothing to say to you Mrs. Tadmán.

Q. Previous to Miss C. leaving your house how was she treated—was she not employed in the capacity of an Ayah or waiting woman?

A. No, she lived with me as my pupil.

By Mr. ROPER. How was Miss C's hair when you saw her at Goa?

A. Like that of a boy—the front of it was long

and bulging out, and the part behind the head was cut short.

Q. What did you mean by saying that her hair had been combed by the young man? *(laughter.)*

A. That he took a comb, and combed it smooth.

By the COURT. How long was it before Miss C. left your house, that she occupied the apartment on the ground floor?

A. She slept there ever since I took possession of the building, 2 or 3 years ago.

In answer to further questions by Mr. ROPER, Mrs. Tadmán said, I know Mr. Luke. I received charge of Miss Challen in the first instance from Mr. Martin West, and afterwards from Mr. Luke as her guardian. I conceive myself accountable for her to Mr. Luke. I received payment once for Miss C. from Mr. Luke, and before that from Mr. M. West. Since Mr. Luke left, I have not received any payment.

By a JUROR. Had the younger Williamson been in the habit of visiting your house, with your permission, for the last 3 or 4 months before Miss C. left it?

A. Since December 1832 he has only been at my house twice—once to beg a plant, and another time to return thanks for it.

Q. Had you any means of knowing if he visited without your knowledge?

A. I never knew of his having done so. On one occasion he gave her a ring from an adjacent building. I saw the ring on her finger, and asked her where she got it; she said from one of Oliver's sons. I have the ring by me now. I certainly had means of knowing if she had been visited clandestinely by young Williamson, as one or other of the girls was always with her.

By Mr. ROPER. How long ago was this transaction about the ring?

Q. It was about the rainy weather last year to the best of my recollection. It must have been about July, last when Oliver was living in the house opposite mine.

By a JUROR.—What was the distance between your and Williamson's house at the time the child was taken away?

A. It could not be more than a hundred yards—there was only a compound between them.

Q. Did Miss C. visit the Williamson family with your permission, within a few months of the elopement?

A. At the earnest solicitation of Mrs. Williamson, and her daughters, I allowed her to go with the other girls on three several occasions; that was in 1832. In the last year it is impossible she could have gone clandestinely, she was so closely watched on account of the ring.

Q. In what manner was she closely watched?

A. By all the people about me; more particularly by the two little girls. Every servant had orders to look well after her. She was even prohibited from going into the next garden, which belongs to myself.

By the COURT.—Have you any information as to the mode in which the parties could have communicated together without your knowledge?

A. Only by one means could they have done so, by means of a woman named Mc-o-y, who was frequently seen about the house.

Q. Did she come there with your permission?

A. No, she won on the children by allowing a baby which she had, to play with them.

Q. How long before the child left the house was she seen there?

A. She was seen there daily, for 3 or 4 days previous to the elopement.

MUCKON SHAMJEE—Sworn. I am a Clerk in the Accountant General's Office. This (producing a paper) is an original order of the Supreme Court respecting Miss Kitty Challen. The Paper was then read. It was an order, in a suit filed by Mr. Ferrier as her friend, against the Register of the Court, awarding to her a sum of money in the hands of the latter, amounting to about Rs. 6,000, belonging to the Estate of the late Captain George Challen, of the Bombay Military Service, which sum was deposited in the hands of the Accountant General of the Court.

JAMES WATSON Sworn.—I am a constable. I know Mrs. Tadmán, who has appeared here as a witness. I live near her house. I recollect her coming to me on the night of Saturday the 15th Feb. about 12 o'clock. I went to her house. I examined the window, saw nothing broke, but observed some footsteps: one on the wall, and other footsteps in the house.

Q. Did you not, when we were sitting in conversation on the top story of your house, say to me, "To the best of my recollection, I never saw you down or had a chair in my house."

Q. Did you not stop me on the road one day when you were looking after some coolies working, and ask me why I did not come to the house as before, and give me a general invitation.

A. I did not stop him; he bowed to me in passing by.

Q. Say what conversation passed when you stopped me on that occasion.

A. I am not aware that I stopped him—No conversation passed on that occasion; nothing more than that he said something about his acquaintance with the man who was hanged that morning *(laughter)* and whom he represented as a pious person.

Q. Did you not ask me on that occasion why I did not visit you as before.

A. No.

Q. Did you not on that occasion ask me to come into the garden, and say you would give me some leaves to cure my sister's foot, when I told you she was ill with the worms.

A. No, nor at any time did I ask him to come into the garden; but on one occasion he came himself to ask for the plant.

Q. Did I not leave you abruptly on the occasion when you stopped me on the road, when I said my father was coming towards us?

A. He went away, but not abruptly, for he remained until his father had passed.

Q. In what part of your house did Miss C. reside?

A. The apartment she occupied was on the ground floor—two other girls resided in the same apartment.

Q. Did you miss any valuables on the night of Miss C's elopement?

A. No, I only missed some of her sheets, towels, and pocket handkerchiefs, but whether she took them with her or not I cannot tell.

Q. Had you any persons to watch Miss C. and who were they?

A. I had a great many people about my place, and likewise some people watching a building that was going on.

Q. On the day you came to the house occupied by me in Goa, did I give Miss C. up, or did she go to you of her own accord?

A. She came to me of her own accord, after having her hair combed by the young man *(laughter)*.

Q. Did any and what conversation pass between you and me on that occasion?

A. I said "Oh, Afflick! what have you done?" and he replied, I have nothing to say to you Mrs. Tadmán.

Q. Previous to Miss C. leaving your house how was she treated—was she not employed in the capacity of an Ayah or waiting woman?

A. No, she lived with me as my pupil.

By Mr. ROPER. How was Miss C's hair when you saw her at Goa?

A. Like that of a boy—the front of it was long

A. He did not tell me whether it was a boy or a girl. It was dressed like a Portuguese Child, and stood about this height (about his own middle). I could not tell whether it was a boy or a girl.

Q. He seems for to say the child was dressed like a native. I should like to know whether he ever saw any of my children dressed like Natives, or in any other way than as Europeans?

A. They were dressed all the same as Portuguese children in generality dresses. Williamson and his son wears shoes and stockings, but I never seed his children wear no superior clothing.

Q. *(Evidently much annoyed)* What does he mean by a Portuguese dress?

A. Children belonging to Europeans of any respectability wears shoes and stockings, but his two children wears a dishabille dress *(laughter.)* It was impossible for me to say whether they were boys or girls.

CONSTANCE OLIVER called. *(On his returning to the witness box, Mr. Williamson, Senior, objected to his evidence being taken, as Mr. Oliver he said was at enmity with him, which he would prove. His Lordship observed that that was not sufficient reason for refusing to take his evidence. Mr. Williamson could cross-examine him, and disprove any of his statements which he might consider untrue.)* Mr. Oliver being sworn, said, I am a Jeweller. I know Thomas Williamson the elder prisoner. I know him a long time. I have been intimate with him only about a year, since the rains last year. Mrs. Tadmán lives near him. I have seen Miss Kitty Challen in Mrs. Tadmán's compound from my house. He showed her to me, while he was in my house, she was then in Mrs. Tadmán's compound. He said this is the girl that is going to be married to my son. He might have spoken to me before on that subject, but I cannot recollect. He mentioned in the rainy time, about his son going to be married to that girl. I cannot recollect the exact words at this distance of time. I swore before the Police Magistrate that as I say now. The elder Williamson was something about going to Cannanore, but I don't recollect whether he was running away—perhaps he might. I don't recollect. I was not unwelcome to him before the magistrate.

Q. Did you not, when we were sitting in conversation on the top story of your house, say to me, "To the best of my recollection, I never saw you down or had a chair in my house."

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Q. Had you any persons to watch Miss C. and who were they?

A. I had a great many people about my place, and likewise some people watching a building that was going on.

Q. On the day you came to the house occupied by me in Goa, did I give Miss C. up, or did she go to you of her own accord?

A. She came to me of her own accord

was playing.—Sometimes Mrs. Tadman was at home on these occasions, sometimes not.

By Mr. Roper.—How many steps had you to go to where the Piano was? A. I did not count them.

Q. Were there two or four? A. I cannot say—I did not count them.

Q. Did you not go upstairs?—A. Yes, the Piano was upstairs—not below.

Q. How then can you say you don't know how many steps there were? (no answer.)

Q. What did you do in Mr. Williamson's house and what was your pay? A. I was a table servant—I received 5 Rupees a month.

Q. Where are you serving now? A. At present I am unemployed.

Q. Have you been in service since you left Mr. Williamson? A. I have been in service with Mr. Jose Antonio.

Q. Who and what is he? A. He is dead, he has a widow and children.

Q. Then by whom were you employed? A. I was employed by the widow, not by Mr. Jose Antonio. Some time after I entered his service, he died.

Q. In what capacity did you serve her? A. I was a table servant, on Rs. 4 per month.

Q. Who was Mr. Jose Antonio? A. A Pensioner.

Q. How long is it since you left the widow's service? A. About 4 months ago.

By the COURT. I used to be allowed to go upstairs to where Kitty baba and Afflick baba were—I used to ask the servants first if he was upstairs. I knew the servants well—one of the servants' name is Pedro—I never asked any other servant, but I sometimes asked the servants if they had seen him.

Thomas Williamson and I, also, having need to go to the house, I used to go to the house before that time.

Q. Did you not go to the house sometimes at Church time?

A. Sometimes Mrs. Tadman used to call me to the house.

Q. Did you not go to the house sometimes at Church time?

A. I did not come every Sunday.

Q. How long was it since you left the house?

A. I was there I might say 10 times. I always saw them.

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where the children slept. Unless I was called I could not know whether master came down or not. About 12 o'clock that night I was awakened by my master, and told to go into the street, and see what noise that I heard many people saying on the road, that Mrs. Tadman's girl was not to be found.

Examined by Afflick.—I have seen him frequently at Mrs. Tadman's. I once saw him upstairs, once in the garden, I mean sometimes upstairs, sometimes in the garden, and sometimes about the garden below.

He used to be sitting near Miss Kitty while she played the Piano, I have seen him sitting in conversation with Mrs. Tadman.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Roper.—I know nothing of Mrs. Coy. I do not remember any such person. I have lived with Mr. Williamson 2½ years as a table servant, and to go with Bills, &c. I received Rs. 5 pay. I have not received my pay for the last 2 months.

I don't remember when Mr. W. became acquainted with Mrs. Coy, or whether the younger is acquainted with her. Many persons come to our house, some of whom I know.

Examined by T. Williamson.—I have seen Mrs. Tadman at his house, but for the last year or year and a half, I have not seen her there—before that I used to see her occasionally for 2 or 3 months. Kitty (hallon and the other children used to come to my Master's house on Sundays, for about 3 or 4 months. I did not see Mr. Williamson, or the girl, on the night in question. I had not seen her for 4 months before that.

By the COURT. For the last year, or year and a quarter, I have not seen Mrs. Tadman at my Master's house—during that period I have not seen Afflick W. at Mrs. T's.

FANNY WILLIAMSON called and sworn. Being before questioned His Lordship addressed her, said, your Father and your Brother are charged with carrying off Kitty Challen, and you are desired to state all you know. Her answer to the first question, whether she knew the Defendants, was rather remarkable. "I am a sister to my brother, and daughter of my father Mr. Williamson (laughter). She then proceeded—My brother was in Bombay till the 15th February. On the 16th he was not in Bombay. I did not see him go, we missed him by night. That night I supped in my father's house. There was Mr. McDonald, my father, my brother and no one else. All the family were in the house, but they did not sit down to supper. My father takes supper about 7 o'clock, and we take a supper, at 4 past 8, with my mother. Mr. McDonald does not live in the house—Directly after tea he went away—after that there remained only our family in the house. All of us went to bed together (laughter), about half past eight or nine. I was not up from that time till next morning. I did not see my brother go out that night—nor come in. I did not see Kitty Challen that night. In last February I did not see Miss Kitty at our house. I heard next morning that Mrs. Tadman had kicked up some noise that night, but I don't know at what hour it was. I did not hear my father call Balloo that night to go and see what noise it was. I know Mrs. Coy, she was not there that night. She came to our house very seldom, until Miss Challen went away, when, at Mrs. Tadman's request, Mrs. Coy used to come to see if Miss Challen was in the house. She used to say she came at Mrs. Tadman's request.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roper.—Do you recollect a man named Worley supping with your family that night? A. I think I recollect, but I am not certain.

Q. Who is Worley? A. I think he is one of my brother's Godfathers—but I am not quite certain.

Q. What profession does he follow? A. I don't know.

Q. How does he get his bread? A. I don't know.

Q. Was he not very intimate with McDonald? A. I don't know.

Q. Was your father intimate with Worley? A. I don't know.

Q. What brought McDonald to sup? A. He was in the custom to take tea with us almost every evening.

Q. Did Worley often accompany him? A. Sometimes he used to come, and sometimes not.

Q. How long have you known Mr. Worley? A. I don't recollect.

Q. Ever since you can recollect? A. I don't know.

Q. You father gave up the Tavern? A. I don't recollect.

Q. When did your father cease to employ him? A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know how he got his livelihood after he left your father? A. I don't know.

Q. He is your brother's Godfather? A. One of his Godfathers.

Q. Is McDonald another? A. No.

Q. McDonald is dead? A. No! O'Donnell is dead.

Q. Was your father intimate with him? A. I don't know. I am not obliged to know that.

By the COURT. Have not your family been in trouble ever since your brother went away? A. Yes.

Q. Could you have forgotten who were at supper that night? A. I don't forget, I have mentioned who supped with us that night, to the best of my recollection.

Q. If you have not forgotten—why, when I asked you, did you not name Worley? A. I did not recollect.

Q. May there have been other persons at the house that night whom you do not recollect? A. I do not recollect any but the persons I have mentioned.

Q. Do you recollect any besides them? A. To the best of my recollection I do not recollect.

Q. You say you have been in trouble since that night; considering the circumstance could you have forgotten who were present at supper that night? A. I think I recollect the persons I have mentioned.

Q. Were you not much surprised that your Brother was gone and did not appear? A. Yes, we were surprised.

Q. Did you not make enquiries of the persons who had been in the house? A. We did enquire of the neighbours.

Q. Did you enquire of any one who supped with your father that night? A. We enquired of McDonald, Mr. Worley was not there.

Q. Have you ever heard from him where he was? A. No.

Q. Do you swear that since his return he has not told you where he has been? A. He told me he has been to Angria's Colaba and went with Miss Challen.

MOGUL KHAN, a Jemadar from Angria's country, with a manly and independent look and carriage, was the next witness called. On being about to be sworn, he said that he had lived 38 years, and had never taken an oath, and that he felt a great unwillingness to swear by the Holy Koran. He was allowed, by consent, by give his evidence without being sworn.

Examined by Afflick W.—I saw him at Allibog (Angria's Colaba.) I know that he has pledged to a Bannian there a watch and a ring for 30 Rupees. He pledged nothing else; he had nothing else by him at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roper.—A little girl accompanied him besides two other persons. I don't know their names, they were black men like native Christians.

After His Lordship charged the Jury, they retired for about 8 minutes, and on their return delivered their Verdict of GUILTY, against both the Defendants. His Lordship deferred passing sentence, in order that he might consult with the Chief Justice, and that the elder Prisoner, if he thought he had sufficient grounds to move for a new trial in consequence of the absence of one of his witnesses he might have an opportunity to do so. His Lordship added, however, that he saw nothing in the evidence which that witness was to have given, that could have affected the verdict, and therefore nothing which could furnish grounds for an application for a new trial.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. F. Lucas, 6th Regt., from England.

Lieut. Robert Wallace, 18th Regt. N. I., from Malacca.

Cadet Charles Grey, from England.

Do. Alfred Hall, do.

DEPARTURES.

Lieut. Col. Fearon, 6th Regt. N. I., to Bhewndy.

Lieut. Fyers, 4th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.

Cornet Geils, do. do.

Captain Parson's, 11th Regt. N. I., to Poonah.

Lieut. Col. M. Wood, B. E. Regt. to do.

Lieut. and Adjut. J. M. McIntyre, B. E. Regt. to do.

Major F. Hickes, 4th Regt. N. I., to Ahmednuggur.

Lieut. Col. White, Artillery, to England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Sea, on board the Ship *Upton Castle*, off this Harbour, on the morning of the 2d instant, the Lady of Capt. Thomas Donnelly, of the 1st Grenadier Regt., was born.

DEATHS.

At Mazagon on the 10th of July, aged 76, Mrs. Susanna Gotlich, relict of the late Captain Gotlich, of the Bombay Army.

In Rampart Row, on the 8th instant, Mary, daughter of Mr. J. Jones, aged 19 months.

At Sholapore, on Sunday, the 6th instant, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. Buchanan, Band Master 1st Lt. Cavalry, aged 28 years.

Sincerely and deeply regretted by her Family and Friends, by whom her memory will be long cherished and respected for her extreme worth and piety.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

July 12th. Ship *Merrmaid*, Thomas Johnson, Master, from London, Left Portsmouth 11th March, 1834.

Passengers.—Charles Grey, Esq., Cadet Alfred Hall, Esq., Cadet, 1 Malay man and 1 Negro.

DEPARTURES.

None since our last.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP.—Hastings.

Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares Amherst.

Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Euphrates.

Do. SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Royal Tiger.

Do. FLOATING CHAPEL.—Autora.

FREE TRADERS.—Oriental, Prince George, Duke of Roxburgh, Cleveland, Carnatic, Earl of Eldon, Syden, Mary Bibby, Triumph, Palmyra, Morgiana, Kirkman, Finlay, Isabella, Calcutta, Ranger, Upton Castle, Minerva, Charles Grant, William, Anna Robertson, and Merrmaid.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Mackbar, Dadaloy Hannah, Cavendish Bentinck, Sulimany, Carron, Clairmont, and Sultana.

PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix.

ARAB.—Fazel Kurim, Futtay Nesser, and the Immus's Brig Tawze.

FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Having ascertained from authority on which we can rely that a large Dividend on the Estate of Messrs. Shotton and Co. may be expected before the 1st of January 1835, the period originally fixed in the Trust Deed, we think it better not to insert the communication of "A Sufferer."

JUSTICE shall appear in our next.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 15 JULY, 1834.

We have been obliged to curtail our editorial notices, in consequence of the great length of the report, given under the head of the Supreme Court, of the trial of the abduction case, which was concluded at a late hour on Saturday evening.

We are glad to find from the following paragraph in the last *Madras Herald*, that the troops employed in the reduction of the Coorg strongholds, are likely to derive from the mining operations in which one of the detachments appears still to be engaged, advantages which impart a zest to military fame, and are not less prized than the laurel as the reward of a soldier's toil.

We trust that no conflicting claims, or other untoward circumstances, will arise, as in the case of the Deccan capture, to prevent an immediate distribution of the prize money so well earned by the Coorg campaigners.

"Two *Lucas* more have been discovered by the digging party in Coorg. The report of the same reached Bangalore on the 28th—they expect still to find more. The Prize property sold at Auction was realizing high prices. The following is a rough estimate of the scale of distribution.

Colonel Lindesay, C. B.—80 to 100,000 Rs.

The Brigadiers—20,000 Rupees each.

Captains—5,000 "

Subalterns—2,000 "

A letter has been published by Eneas MacDonnell, Esq. (of the Hon. Company's Civil Service) addressed to the Rt. Hon'ble Charles Grant, President of the Board of Control, and we have received the Pamphlet with our latest supply of publications from England, but have not had time to do more than glance over its contents. The object of the letter is to demonstrate "the injustice, impolicy, and danger of the coercive and arbitrary measures instituted by that Board, against the Directors of the East India Company; for the purpose of enforcing the hostile interposition of the Company's influence and authority against an unoffending and friendly Native Prince, the King of Oude; in opposition to the unanimous Resolutions of the Court of Directors, repeatedly expressed, with the concurrence of former Boards of Control, and in defiance of the obligations of Treaties, the most solemn pledges of non-interference by successive British Governors of India,

and the recorded acts and opinions of the Legislature, and of the most eminent, official, and political authorities, of all Parties, during a long succession of years."

CALCUTTA.

MAJOR PASSMORE'S PARTY.

Intelligence has been received from Tehran, dated 6th April. Major Passmore and his party had arrived and were in good health. The Shah was also in tolerable health, and it was expected would immediately name Mahommed Mirza, son of Abbas Mirza, as his successor. His Majesty's nomination, however, will prove of little consequence, unless he can bequeath his grandson power enough to enforce it, for several of the immediate sons of the King are bent on "fighting for the crown."

The march of Major Passmore and his friends to the capital was very tedious owing to the winter season having set in. The snow is said to have been frequently up to the horses' girths for miles together.

But the most interesting intelligence we receive is an account of the establishment of a British consulate in Persia in view to the promotion of trade between England and Tehran via the Black Sea.

Sir John Campbell has been appointed Consul General in Persia, and Mr. McNeil and the Resident at Bushire, Consuls. One or two English merchants have settled at Tabreez, and fully expect to establish a profitable business. Mr. Brant, the vice consul of Trebisond, had been down to Isfahan, and left early in April on his return to his station. He is a very acute and intelligent man, of much commercial experience and diplomatic tact (we speak from personal acquaintance with him) and will no doubt prove materially instrumental in putting the new commercial intercourse in a happy train. He has established a regular communication between Trebisond and Constantinople, and is sanguine of success.—*Englishman*, June 24.

DELHI.

We learn with great satisfaction that the mercantile expedition, which has for some time been preparing at Loodiana, is now ready to descend the Setledge and Indus to the sea. Details of the rules to which merchants will be subject, and of the measures which Government has resolved to take for the protection of trade on these rivers, are shortly to appear, it is said, for general information. In the meantime, parties interested will be glad to hear that it is intended to levy a toll only on each boat, and to exempt traders from the vexation and delay of having their goods examined at different places. This simple and oriental mode of taxing merchandise is meant, we presume to encourage the revival of commerce in a forsaken channel, but not to last after its re-establishment.

The principal Ameer of Sind, who lately succeeded Meer Morad Ali, has, we understand, complied in every respect with the wishes of the Governor General in promising to limit his demands on vessels, and to let them pass unmolested through his dominions.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 25.

The *Cawnpore Examiner* of the 14th instant states that according to late and authentic accounts, Runjeet Sing is "in a fair way of recovery," adding that His Highness "full aware of the dangerous nature of his last illness, is taking great care of himself; and if he continues to adhere to his present regimen and regularity of habits, there is every probability of his living for many years to come, and extending his conquests to the border of Persia, unless the British Government place a veto upon his proceedings." We confess, however, we are not so confident as our contemporary of the re-establishment of His Highness's health.—*Ibid.*

TRADE OF THE PUNJAB.

SPICES.

Are a very important branch of the export trade. They are not an article of luxury, the use of which is limited to a few, but they are in general question, and their consumption will increase just in proportion as their cheapness renders them accessible to the community at large. The climate of the countries beyond the Indus, unfits them for the production of any kind of spice, and they must, therefore, always get what they want from abroad. Spices are mentioned by the Emperor Baber, as one of the principal exports in his time, and they have continued to find their way in greater or smaller quantities in proportion to the facilities which the state of the intermediate countries happened to afford to their passage.

The following are the kinds which are most in use; black pepper, gol mirch; cardinums, elachee; cloves, long; nutmeg, jaiphol; betel nut, supeyree; cinnamon, daul cheenee; mace, jowtree.

The quantity at present exported, falls very far short of what the market would take off if proper facilities were given. Neither Russian nor Persia produce spices, and there is therefore, no other quarter from which any supply can be obtained except Hindoostan, the whole external commerce of which is in our hands. When the navigation of the Indus is opened, spices will be brought by sea to Bukker, almost as cheap as they are brought at present to Bombay. From Bukker they will be sent by water to every part of the Punjab and Cashmere, and on the other side, the Afghan merchants will convey them by land to Candahar, Herat, and Bokara, from which they will find their way to the frontiers of Russia and China. Meeting with no competition and having a better market always before them, they will be pushed on to an indefinite extent, only as they recede further from the mart, they will become more and more articles of luxury, and less of general consumption. Even the most distant countries must have spices to consume more or less as articles of luxury.

SUGAR.

Sugar-candy and refined and "common sugar" are another of the exports of Hindoostan to the

North-west, mentioned by Emperor, Baber. Although a little sugar-cane is grown in gardens, no sugar is made in the countries beyond the Indus, and they are entirely dependent upon India for their supply of this necessary article. A good deal is sent from the Dooab to Shikarpoor by way of Pallee, and the Russians export lump sugar made from beet root by way of Bokhara. But this supply is quite inadequate to the consumption of the country, and the price is such as to place it beyond the reach of the bulk of the people. After a mart has been established upon the Indus, sugar will find its way in every shape and through every channel. The produce of the Dooab will come by Behawalpoor and Pallee, the produce of Bengal, and the Maritime countries of India, will be brought by sea.

This will become a very important branch of traffic. Sugar is an article of general consumption by all, both high and low, and here we shall have several nations entirely dependent upon us for their supply, for the Russian competition with such inadequate means as they possess, will be too insignificant to merit attention when the market has once been thrown open. In order to render it more capable of bearing a long land-carriage, sugar requires to be refined. What the Russians export is lump sugar, and what comes from this side is sugar candy. The best plan perhaps will be to engage persons from Becaneer, Calpee, and other places where the best sugar candy is made to settle at Bukker, where the sugar will be refined and sent on.

INDIGO—(Neel).

Is an article of general consumption, and Hindoostan is the only source from which any supply can be derived. Between one and two lacks of rupees worth of native indigo is annually exported from the Dooab to Amritsar. The factory indigo is not in demand, owing to the great difference in the price which is seldom less than one hundred per cent. There is a kind of refined indigo, however, which is exported from Bombay to Shikarpoor and Amritsar in rather considerable quantities by the route of Baomuggur and Pallee. It is called by the Native merchant *Cheen-kaneel*, but as no indigo comes from China, I conclude that it is Bengal factory indigo, the refuse of which is refined at Calcutta, and exported to Bombay and the Gulf. The exports of indigo to the Gulf are very important, amounting in some years to more than eleven lacks from Calcutta alone, and a great deal more must be sent from Bombay. Indigo will find its way to the new mart both by land and sea. The produce of the Dooab will be conveyed via Delhi and Behawalpoor or Delhi Ramghur, Becaneer, and Jeysumere, the produce of Bengal will arrive by sea round Cape Coromandel and up the Indus. Purchasing it at the mart the Affghans will convey it to Mushed and Bokhara, and from thence it will find its way to the most distant parts of central Asia. We have no competition in this article from Russia and China. Even the most distant countries of Central Asia must be supplied with indigo to a certain extent, and Hindoostan is the only quarter from which it can be obtained.

COCHINEAL (Kirm).

This is the most precious of all our dying drugs, affording the scarlet crimson and many other valuable dyes. It is a native of Mexico, and arrives in the country through the medium of England.

Cochineal is the dye which is used for the crimson Cashmere shawls, and this being the prevailing colour, the consumption is of course considerable. It is also used at Amritsar to dye the *kur*, which is imported there from Bengal. Sometimes lac dye is mixed with the cochineal, but the colour thus yielded is very inferior to that of the genuine cochineal.

The mart upon the Indus will give to the consumption of the article a much wider range than it has at present. To dye is very much admired in Persia and India, and notwithstanding its high price, it meets with an extensive sale. When it becomes equally accessible to the cities of Affghanism, it will no doubt be equally appreciated by them. Being very susceptible of land carriage, it will be transported to Bokhara, and the most distant marts of Asia, and as the taste for it increases, it will acquire a permanent demand which will make it a very important article of export.—*Delhi Gazette*, June 25.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PARLIAMENTARY OATHS.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved, on Tuesday, the 11th of March, for a Select Committee "to consider and report on the oaths which are taken, and those, if any, which ought to be taken by Members, of the House of Commons." In the discussion which arose on the subject, Dr. Lushington, Mr. H. Bulwer, Mr. Sheil, Mr. C. Fergusson, Dr. P. Howard, Mr. Johnstone, and Mr. O'Dwyer spoke in favour of the motion; and Lord Althorp, Sir Robert Peel, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Leech, against it.

It was urged by Mr. O'Connell and the supporters of the motion, that instead of the different oaths and declarations which were now made, it would be much better to substitute declarations which all could conscientiously make. At present there were different oaths for Protestants and Catholics, and a declaration for Quakers and Moravians. The oaths were of an equivocal nature; and different Members put different interpretations upon them; though they were almost totally forgotten immediately after the opening of Parliament when they were administered. Mr. O'Connell and other Catholic Members felt themselves aggrieved by the construction which some Members put upon the oath taken by Catholics; which, it was said prevented them from legislating on subjects connected with the temporalities of the Established Church. This it was admitted, was not the predominant feeling of the House; but still it was desirable to have the point settled once for all. It was

no necessary ingredient in the constitution of the House of Commons that an oath should be taken by its Members. Till the reign of Elizabeth, no oath was imposed on the Commons; and none was imposed on the Lords till the 7th of James the First. In point of fact, no oath was taken by the Members of the Irish House of Commons till 1782, although some acts had been passed imposing oaths upon them; but till that period these acts were mere dead letters. The oaths at present taken were absurd. In one of them allegiance was adjured to the descendants of a Prince who had no descendants. But this oath of adjuration was only required from the Protestants, not from the Catholics, who were supposed to possess some attachment to the House of Stuart. Then the Catholics were called upon to adjure the opinion that princes excommunicated by the Pope, might be deposed or murdered by their subjects. This was very insulting to the Catholics. If a person could believe that it was right to murder and excommunicate a prince, he would certainly pay no regard to an oath restraining him. Members were obliged to swear to support the Protestant Government; but every Member of the Government except the King and the Lord Chancellor might be Catholic, it was difficult to tell the exact meaning of that equivocal expression—"Protestant Government." How could men swear that no foreign prince, prelate, or potentate, had ecclesiastical jurisdiction within these realms, when the Catholics recognized the jurisdiction of the Pope in ecclesiastical matters? The only declaration that a Member ought to make was that he would act conscientiously. The degrading practice of taking oaths ought to be done away with altogether.

On the other hand, it was urged, that it was quite useless to appoint a Committee to enquire into a subject which every one was well acquainted with. It was one with which the whole House could best deal. The motion was therefore a bad one in point of form. But it would be also highly impolitic for the House to accede to it. These oaths were fixed to be taken at the time of the Catholic Relief Bill. They were considered as securities for the Protestant religion, and the people of England would be alarmed if they were now to be done away with. There certainly was some security in oaths. There was no practical grievance inflicted by them. An oath of a much more rigid character was formerly taken by all Catholic barristers—Mr. O'Connell among them. There was an understood compact between the Catholics and the Legislature, that the taking of the present oaths was the condition of their admission into Parliament; and it was at last highly unbecoming in them now to seek to free themselves from it. The terms of that oath were too plain to be understood. No sincere Catholic Member would shrink from the full observance of its full spirit.

Mr. O'CONNELL withdrew his motion, with an intimation that he should move to insert a clause, in a bill of which Mr. Greene had given notice, to exclude Members of Parliament from taking religious or test oaths. If that motion were rejected, he should move to bring in a bill to explain the oaths now prescribed to be taken.—*Spectator*, March 15.

TIMES—MARCH 19.

The petition presented by the tea-dealers and merchants of London, connected with our Eastern trade, for a change in the act regulating the tea duties, has received at two morning sittings that great attention, and that deliberate discussion, which on Saturday we took the liberty of claiming for it. In our article of that day we entered so fully into the subject, that we have little now to add, as little new light has been elicited. A scale of duties, graduated according to the different quantities of tea, is undoubtedly the fairest mode of taxing it, and the only objection to which it is liable is the difficulty of levying these duties without employing a very expensive machinery of inspectors, or without incurring great risks of fraud. It would seem the height of injustice to tax the most valuable kinds of tea consumed by the rich, such as pekoe or gunpowder, the prime cost of which may average from 4s. to 6s. per lb., with bohea, which may sell for 1s. 4d. or 1s. 6d. In America a rated scale of duties has been adopted with advantage, and we see no insurmountable obstacles to its adoption in this country. At any rate Government seems resolved to try the experiment.

May we not again suggest, that the qualities of the teas embarked at Canton, in vessels clearing out for England, might be determined by our consular agency, and that the lots or chests might be marked according to their kinds under the consular seal? The Chinese are very careful in distinguishing the different sorts of the article, of each of which they know the history and locality. The judgement of our consular authorities being thus guided by native inspectors, might classify the teas for the purpose of the act, and thus prevent frauds on the revenue in the payment of the duties when they arrive in this country.

MARCH, 29.

By the Paris papers of Wednesday, which arrived yesterday, we learn that the law against political associations had passed the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, without undergoing any material amendment, and with the assent of the great majority of the Chamber. The interest of the vote was testified by the unprecedented number of Members present to take part in the proceeding. On the list appeared 400, 246 of whom supported the Ministry, and 154 of whom opposed the bill. The majority for Ministers was thus 92—which, although very great, is said to be smaller than was expected.

The Ministers were, of course, deprived of some votes from the *Tiers parti*, who had proposed modifications to which the Cabinet in every instance refused its concurrence. This arrogance or tenacity displeased even some of their friends, who were desirous to make the law efficient but not despotic, and would willingly have granted the Government its temporary protection, but who could not consent to endue it with a character of permanent oppression.

The Ministerial journals have raised the song

of triumph, perhaps, in too great haste, and with too little reflection. They have not gained a single convert to their system by this violent interference with popular rights, while they have created many enemies among their former friends. Neither are the associations which the law attacks to be thus so easily suppressed. They will exist as conspiracies against the Government, if they cannot appear openly in the world as legal societies, and their aspect of danger will not be reduced by their change of character.

Already we see that in the provinces many of the societies have protested and now declare that they will continue their meetings in spite of the new law. A collision may, therefore, be expected between the Republicans and the Government, in circumstances where the Ministry ought to have been courting popularity, for their success at the approaching elections.

EXAMINER—MARCH 16.

Major Fancourt's motion for the abolition of flogging in the army, which was supported in a very able speech, has been defeated by a majority which is large, considering the date and the nature of the question. The difficulty which has always struck us, has been the substitution of a summary and efficient punishment on active service—on a march in face of an enemy, for instance; but Major Fancourt shows, that flogging in such cases is a very inefficient punishment, as the sufferer is disabled, unable to march, and must be carried on in a hospital cart. It appears, that during the last four years the number of lashes inflicted has been decreasing; and in 1833, the amount of punishment was nearly half that in 1830. This shows an improvement, but is also shows that the amount of punishment in each preceding year exceeded what was necessary; and we have no reason to suppose that the *minimum* is yet reached. For our own parts we cannot conceive why the English soldier should be the only soldier of a civilized nation who cannot be kept to his duty without the scourge. Ministers, however, have discovered, as their Tory models did before them, that the cat-o-nine-tails is indispensable to the Military Constitution; but they promise to economise the stripes.

INDIAN TAXATION.

The most extraordinary perversion that ever swayed a people, is the indifference exemplified by England to her vast possessions in the East. Ignorance has been carried to its farthest bounds in blinding her to a sense of their real value. Owing to this ignorance, which is the result of a further cause—the monopoly on the East India Company—they have been exposed to a worse species of despotism, than that exercised by the Ottoman Empire itself. More avaricious than any other country, as England is of wealth, it is surprising that amidst her unremitting exertion to obtain it, she should have overlooked its richest source, it is surprising that India, whose name is in itself volumes, should have been discarded from her merest attention. When England shall be under the guidance of men, who have looked well into her several interests, and who are able enough to give them scope and direction, this will no longer be the case. The prosperity of India will be regarded a constituent element in that of Great Britain. Every means will be employed to develop her energies to the utmost, to unfold her amazing resources, to extend the cultivation of her soil, and remove the burdens which cupidity has resolved to tax upon her industry. Thence, the present

state of India will be entirely revolutionary, and based upon equity, will be the surest guarantee of those consequences, which a sagacious policy would be eager to elicit. Instead of the paltry return of twenty-two, or twenty-three millions of revenue, she will be enabled to supply an amount adequate to the exchequer required by such immense territory; and accruing in wealth, through the effect of her own labour, will give rise to results which would probably defy the most daring calculation. To accomplish this object, one thing is necessary, viz. freedom, and by freedom we mean the absence of terror to those who would be induced to embark their capital in speculations of which the nature of the soil and country at large present the feasibility. Never could insanity have derived anything more utterly monstrous than the prohibition of Englishmen to settle there. The *ne plus ultra* of the most stupid, combined with the most treasonable of political schemes, varring not more against every axiom of wisdom, than against the *only* interests it was its profession to espouse. It is from her soil England can hope to derive advantage. The article of Indigo has shewn of what wonders it is capable. Formerly it was America, from whence every cargo of the dye was drawn; now, owing to the comparative freedom permitted in India to its culture, it is Bengal which supplies the wants, in this respect, of the whole civilized world; this result, as it applies to Indigo so would it apply to every other article of agricultural produce, rice, cotton, silk, sugar, and even tea might be procured in a measure of equal exuberance, and making her what nature intended, the source of the raw material, return that material through the channel of British industry in a finished and manufactured state. The policy which will establish the interests of the two countries on this footing, will be the one operating to the good of both; but it must be prosecuted through means antithetically distinct from the sway of a mercenary, despotic and unenlightened corporation; it must be the work of those powerful in point of talent and patriotism, and who will have the courage to originate a new and appropriate system. Although taxed at a rate higher than any country of Europe, she is (with all the severities of unheard-of fiscal rapaciousness) made only to yield a revenue, not half that of France, and scarcely exceeding that of Ireland and Scotland united. She was capable of the same under her Mahomedan rulers, and even during periods of the most appalling civil war; a fact which

proves to demonstration how totally incompetent must be her present legislators, and how inferior in the science of Government to their barbarous predecessors. Insurrections when they arise in India, arise, from what in so many countries they have arisen, from the oppressive character of the fiscal system. It is not that the Company have raised an exorbitant revenue, they have not been able to raise it, but they have extorted contributions out of all proportion to the means of the contributors; they have left nothing to ensure the reproduction of that which they abstracted; they have possessed themselves of all, and left the country to self exhaustion and ruin. Their Salt and Opium monopolies have not done so much to afflict, as the want of an enlightened policy in laying open her resources has done to impair her very constitution. The evil is in the non-development of her powers; in the non-application of any active principle of good. A country supporting a high amount of taxation, may be in a far more prosperous state than one subjected to the lowest burdens that could be imposed; but, as an indispensable condition, she must be in the perfect enjoyment of freedom, her powers must be unshackled, and at liberty to develop themselves to the full. And thus it would be with India, if her land tax were reduced to a just proportion; the fertility of her soil would enable her to surmount the difficulties in the amount of her revenue, and she would progress in strength and wealth.—*East India Mail*.

ON PARLIAMENTARY ACTION FOR INDIA.

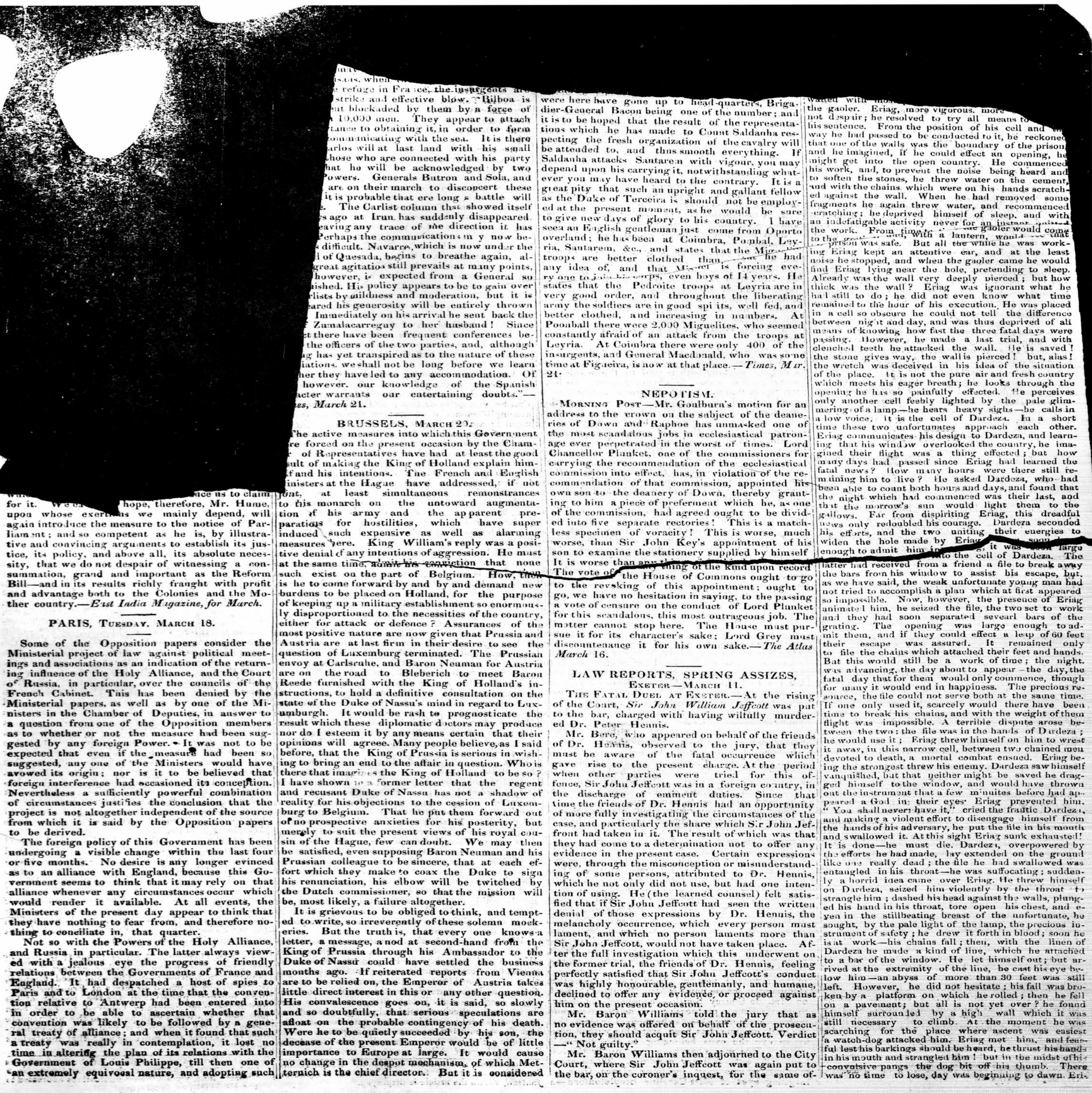
We have before adverted to the expediency of the adoption of the power of sending representatives of India to the British Parliament, and to the increasing experience of the

system of India and Colonial legislation—of the undoubted ignorance which too generally prevails in Parliament on most, if not all questions connected with them—and of the apathy and indifference of the British press and the British public to all subjects and matters, not of immediate local interest, and possessing not the charm which Parliamentary discussion seems alone able to confer, we are the more strengthened in the conviction, that a strong and immediate necessity exists for such a measure being entered upon. During the last session, more than four-fifths of the time was consumed in repeated interminable discussions upon the affairs of Ireland (of more interest to the speakers than to the country at large) while the India bill and China Trade bill, of such immense importance, politically and commercially, to this country, affecting deeply the interests of millions of British subjects both at home and abroad, were, we may say, comparatively speaking, smuggled through at the end of the session, with as much consideration being bestowed upon their various enactments, as would scarcely have sufficed for some Turnpike Road bills and for less than the conduct of an Irish Judge or an Irish Member can at all times command. Is it that the affairs of Ireland are so involved in intricacy and obscurity, or that its administration is inefficient and inadequate, that subjects connected with it mostly of a trivial and frivolous character are so continually forced upon the notice of Parliament; or is it, that among its members are men fully alive to the truth, that nothing can, or ever will be obtained from the British Government without perpetual agitation, and in a quarter too, certain of insuring for the subject, the fullest consideration in Parliament, and the most extensive public and private discussion out of it? Hence it is, in a great measure, that the internal affairs, and concerns of that country have acquired such great political notoriety, as to be deemed by the London Journalists sufficient to justify them, in daily devoting whole columns and pages, to the minutest details of the most unimportant riots and disturbances and disputes, while those of a character not dissimilar, occurring in Scotland and elsewhere, are passed over as unworthy of notice.

No stronger evidence can be adduced than what we have stated to shew, that the measure of public interest and attention to any particular question, depends far less upon its intrinsic merits than it does upon Parliamentary agitation, and therefore to obtain for Indian and colonial questions, a share of consideration equal to their importance, no means will be available without persons are introduced into the House of Commons, whose duty and whose interest would equally combine to dispel the unfortunate ignorance that undeniably exists in that quarter, and effectually to watch over and protect the interests they are appointed to represent.

The novelty of the measure we are advocating, and the absence of all consideration upon its bearings may give it the appearance of some of being beset with difficulties which have not in reality any existence. To those, however, who have reflected upon the subject, and are acquainted with the manifold evils which have been produced from bad legislation at home, and mal-administration abroad; if the right which, as integral portions of the British Empire they possess of being represented, be questioned, the policy of the measure cannot but be admitted upon grounds, and for reasons, in which the well-being and prosperity of these countries, and the interests of this, are deeply and vitally concerned.

In respect to India, we do not mean to assert that the servants of the East India Company require to be represented; but there are three other distinct classes of British subjects—1st, the Europeans, not in the Kings or Company's service—2ndly, the Indo Britons or East Indians—and 3rdly, the Natives—who, engaged as Merchants, Bankers, Ship Owners, Indigo Planters, Shopkeepers, &c. possess rights, both political and commercial, which are liable to be seriously affected and unjustly superseded, not only by local regulations, but by Acts of Parliaments at home, as might be instanced in the Acts recently passed;



...refuge in France, the insurgents are... strike and effective blow. Bilbao is... 10,000 men. They appear to attach... to obtaining it, in order to form... communicating with the sea. It is there... Carlos will at last land with his small... those who are connected with his party... that he will be acknowledged by two... Powers. Generals Butron and Sola, and... are on their march to disconcert these... it is probable that ere long a battle will... The Carlist column that showed itself... ago at Irun has suddenly disappeared... leaving any trace of the direction it has... Perhaps the communication in y now be... difficult. Navarre, which is now under the... of Quesada, begins to breathe again, al... great agitation still prevails at many points... however, is expected from a General so... nished. His policy appears to be to gain over... lists by mildness and moderation, but it is... eared his generosity will be entirely thrown... Immediately on his arrival he sent back the... of Zumalacarreguy to her husband! Since... et there have been frequent conferences be... the officers of the two parties, and, although... ag has yet transpired as to the nature of these... tations, we shall not be long before we learn... her they have led to any accommodation. Of... however, our knowledge of the Spanish... acter warrants our entertaining doubts."—*Times*, March 21.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 22.

The active measures into which this Government... are forced on the present occasion by the Cham... of Representatives have had at least the good... of making the King of Holland explain him... and his intentions. The French and English... nisters at the Hague have addressed, if not... at, at least simultaneous remonstrances... to this monarch on the untoward augmenta... tion of his army and the apparent prepa... rations for hostilities, which have super... induced such expensive as well as alarming... measures here. King William's reply was a posi... tive denial of any intentions of aggression. He must... at the same time, admit his conviction that none... such exist on the part of Belgium. How then... is he to come forward by and by and demand new... burdens to be placed on Holland, for the purpose... of keeping up a military establishment so enormous... ly disproportionate to the necessities of the country... either for attack or defence? Assurances of the... most positive nature are now given that Prussia and... Austria are at last firm in their desire to see the... question of Luxemburg terminated. The Prussian... envoy at Carlsruhe, and Baron Neuman for Austria... are on the road to Bleberich to meet Baron... Reede furnished with the King of Holland's in... structions, to hold a definitive consultation on the... state of the Duke of Nassau's mind in regard to Lux... emburgh. It would be rash to prognosticate the... result which these diplomatic doctors may produce... nor do I esteem it by any means certain that their... opinions will agree. Many people believe, as I said... before, that the King of Prussia is serious in wish... ing to bring an end to the affair in question. Who is... there that imagines the King of Holland to be so? I... have shown in a former letter that the regent... and recalcitrant Duke of Nassau has not a shadow of... reality for his objections to the cession of Luxem... burg to Belgium. That he put them forward out... of no prospective anxieties for his posterity, but... merely to suit the present views of his royal coun... sin of the Hague, few can doubt. We may then... be satisfied, even supposing Baron Neuman and his... Prussian colleague to be sincere, that at each ef... fort which they make to coax the Duke to sign his... renunciation, his elbow will be twitched by the... Dutch commissioner, so that the mission will... be, most likely, a failure altogether.

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

Some of the Opposition papers consider the... Ministerial project of law against political meet... ings and associations as an indication of the return... ing influence of the Holy Alliance, and the Court... of Russia, in particular, over the councils of the... French Cabinet. This has been denied by the... Ministerial papers, as well as by one of the Min... isters in the Chamber of Deputies, in answer to... a question from one of the Opposition members... as to whether or not the measure had been sug... gested by any foreign Power. It was not to be... expected that even if the measure had been so... suggested, any one of the Ministers would have... avowed its origin; nor is it to be believed that... foreign interference had occasioned its conception... Nevertheless a sufficiently powerful combination... of circumstances justifies the conclusion that the... project is not altogether independent of the source... from which it is said by the Opposition papers... to be derived.

The foreign policy of this Government has been... undergoing a visible change within the last four... or five months. No desire is any longer evinced... as to an alliance with England, because this Go... vernment seems to think that it may rely on that... alliance whenever any circumstances occur which... would render it available. At all events, the... Ministers of the present day appear to think that... they have nothing to fear from, and therefore no... thing to conciliate in, that quarter.

Not so with the Powers of the Holy Alliance, and Russia in particular. The latter always view... ed with a jealous eye the progress of friendly... relations between the Governments of France and... England. It had despatched a host of spies to... Paris and to London at the time that the conven... tion relative to Antwerp had been entered into... in order to be able to ascertain whether that... convention was likely to be followed by a general... treaty of alliance; and when it found that such... a treaty was really in contemplation, it lost no... time in altering the plan of its relations with the... Government of Louis Philippe, till then one of... an extremely equivocal nature, and adopting such

...were here have gone up to head-quarters, Briga... dier-General Bacon being one of the number; and... it is to be hoped that the result of the representa... tions which he has made to Count Saldanha respec... ting the fresh organization of the cavalry will... be attended to, and thus smooth everything. If... Saldanha attacks Santarem with vigour, you may... depend upon his carrying it, notwithstanding what... ever you may have heard to the contrary. It is a... great pity that such an upright and gallant fellow... as the Duke of Terceira is should not be employ... ed at the present moment, as he would be sure... to give new days of glory to his country. I have... seen an English gentleman just come from Oporto... overland; he has been at Coimbra, Pombal, Ley... ria, Santarem, &c., and states that the Migue... troops are better clothed than he had... any idea of, and that M... is forcing eve... ry one to join his corps, even boys of 14 years. He... states that the Pedroite troops at Leyria are in... very good order, and throughout the liberating... army the soldiers are in good spirits, well fed, and... better clothed, and increasing in numbers. At... Pombal there were 2,000 Miguelites, who seemed... constantly afraid of an attack from the troops at... Leyria. At Coimbra there were only 400 of the... insurgents, and General Macdonald, who was some... time at Figueira, is now at that place.—*Times*, Mar... 21.

NEPOTISM.

MORNING POST.—Mr. Goulburn's motion for an... address to the crown on the subject of the deane... ries of Down and Raphoe has unmasked one of... the most scandalous jobs in ecclesiastical patrona... ge ever perpetrated in the worst of times. Lord... Chancellor Plunket, one of the commissioners for... carrying the recommendation of the ecclesiastical... commission into effect, has, in violation of the re... commendation of that commission, appointed his... own son to the deanery of Down, thereby grant... ing to him a piece of preferment which he, as one... of the commission, had agreed ought to be divid... ed into five separate rectories! This is a match... less specimen of voracity! This is worse, much... worse, than Sir John Key's appointment of his... son to examine the stationery supplied by himself... It is worse than any thing of the kind upon record... The vote of the House of Commons ought to go... to the revoking of this appointment; ought to... go, we have no hesitation in saying, to the pass... ing a vote of censure on the conduct of Lord Plunket... for this scandalous, this most outrageous job. The... matter cannot stop here. The House must pur... sue it for its character's sake; Lord Grey must... discontinue it for his own sake.—*The Atlas*, March 16.

LAW REPORTS, SPRING ASSIZES.

EXETER—MARCH 11.

THE FATAL DUEL AT EXETER.—At the rising... of the Court, Sir John William Jeffcott was put... to the bar, charged with having wilfully murder... ed Dr. Peter Hennis.

Mr. Bore, who appeared on behalf of the friends... of Dr. Hennis, observed to the jury, that they... must be aware of the fatal occurrence which... gave rise to the present charge. At the period... when other parties were tried for this of... fence, Sir John Jeffcott was in a foreign country, in... the discharge of eminent duties. Since that... time the friends of Dr. Hennis had an opportunity... of more fully investigating the circumstances of the... case, and particularly the share which Sir John Jef... fcott had taken in it. The result of which was that... they had come to a determination not to offer any... evidence in the present case. Certain expressions... were, through the misconception or misunderstanding... of some persons, attributed to Dr. Hennis, which... he not only did not use, but had one inten... tion of using. He (the learned counsel) felt satis... fied that if Sir John Jeffcott had seen the written... denial of those expressions by Dr. Hennis, the... melancholy occurrence, which every person must... lament, and which no person laments more than... Sir John Jeffcott, would not have taken place. Af... ter the full investigation which this underwent on... the former trial, the friends of Dr. Hennis, feeling... perfectly satisfied that Sir John Jeffcott's conduct... was highly honourable, gentlemanly, and humane, declined to offer any evidence, or proceed against... him on the present occasion.

Mr. Baron Williams told the jury that as... no evidence was offered on behalf of the prosecu... tion, they should acquit Sir John Jeffcott. Verdict... "Not guilty."

Mr. Baron Williams then adjourned to the City... Court, where Sir John Jeffcott was again put to... the bar, on the coroner's inquest, for the same of...

...waited with most... the gaoler. Eriag, more vigorous, more... not despair; he resolved to try all means to... his sentence. From the position of his cell and... way he had passed to be conducted to it, he reckoned... that one of the walls was the boundary of the prison... and he imagined, if he could effect an opening, he... might get into the open country. He commenced... his work, and to prevent the noise being heard and... to soften the stones, he threw water on the cement... and with the chains which were on his hands scratch... ed against the wall. When he had removed some... fragments he again threw water, and recommenced... scratching; he deprived himself of sleep, and with... an indefatigable activity never for an instant... the work. From time to time the gaoler would come... to the prison was safe. But all the while he was work... ing Eriag kept an attentive ear, and at the least... noise he stopped, and when the gaoler came he would... find Eriag lying near the hole, pretending to sleep... Already was the wall very deeply pierced; but how... thick was the wall? Eriag was ignorant what he... had still to do; he did not even know what time... remained to the hour of his execution. He was placed... in a cell so obscure he could not tell the difference... between night and day, and was thus deprived of all... means of knowing how fast the three fatal days were... passing. However, he made a last trial, and with... clenched teeth he attacked the wall. He is saved!... the stone gives way, the wall is pierced! but, alas!... the wretch was deceived in his idea of the situation... of the place. It is not the pure air and fresh country... which meets his eager breath; he looks through the... opening he has so painfully effected. He perceives... only another cell feebly lighted by the pale glim... mering of a lamp—he hears heavy sighs—he calls in... a low voice. It is the cell of Dardeza. In a short... time these two unfortunates approach each other... Eriag communicates his design to Dardeza, and learn... ing that his window overlooked the country, he ima... gined their flight was a thing effected; but how... many days had passed since Eriag had learned the... fatal news? How many hours were there still re... maining him to live? He asked Dardeza, who had... been able to count both hours and days, and found that... the night which had commenced was their last, and... that the morrow's sun would light them to the... gallows. Far from dispiriting Eriag, this dreadful... news only redoubled his courage. Dardeza seconded... his efforts, and the two, uniting their energies to... widen the hole made by Eriag, it was soon large... enough to admit him into the cell of Dardeza. The... latter had received from a friend a file to break away... the bars from his window to assist his escape, but... as we have said, the weak unfortunate young man had... not tried to accomplish a plan which at first appeared... so impossible. Now, however, the presence of Eriag... animated him; he seized the file, the two set to work... and they had soon separated several bars of the... grating. The opening was large enough to ad... mit them, and if they could effect a leap of 60 feet... their escape was assured. It remained only... to file the chains which attached their feet and hands... But this would still be a work of time; the night... was advancing, the day about to appear—the day, the... fatal day that for them would only commence, though... for many it would end in happiness. The precious re... source, the file could not serve both at the same time... If one only used it, scarcely would there have been... time to break his chains, and with the weight of them... flight was impossible. A terrible dispute arose be... tween the two; the file was in the hands of Dardeza;... he would use it; Eriag threw himself on him to wrest... it away, in this narrow cell, between two chained men... devoted to death, a mortal combat ensued. Eriag be... ing the strongest threw his enemy. Dardeza saw himself... vanquished, but that neither might be saved he drag... ged himself to the window, and would have thrown... out the instrument that a few minutes before had ap... peared a God in their eyes. Eriag prevented him... "You shall never have it," cried the frantic Dardeza, and making a violent effort to disengage himself from... the hands of his adversary, he put the file in his mouth... and swallowed it. At this sight Eriag sunk exhausted!... It is done—he must die. Dardeza, overpowered by... the efforts he had made, lay extended on the ground... like one really dead; the file he had swallowed was... entangled in his throat—he was suffocating; sudden... ly a horrid idea came over Eriag. He threw himself... on Dardeza, seized him violently by the throat—to... strangle him; dashed his head against the walls, plung... ed his hand in his throat, tore open his chest, and... yea in the still beating breast of the unfortunate, he... sought, by the pale light of the lamp, the precious... instrument of safety; he drew it forth in blood; soon he... is at work—his chains fall; then, with the linen of... Dardeza he made a kind of line, which he attached... to a bar of the window. He let himself out; but ar... rived at the extremity of the line, he cast his eye be... low him—an abyss of more than 30 feet was still... left. However, he did not hesitate; his fall was bro... ken by a platform on which he rolled; then he fell... on a pavement; but all is not yet over? he found... himself surrounded by a high wall which it was... still necessary to climb. At the moment he was... searching for the place where ascent was easiest... a watch-dog attacked him. Eriag met him, and fear... ful lest his barkings should be heard, he thrust his hands... in his mouth and strangled him! but in the midst of this... convulsive pangs the dog bit off his thumb. There... was no time to lose, day was beginning to dawn. Eri...

left him when he fell senseless, and on the entering to drag him to the gibbet he had passed to breathe.—Times, March 29.

NONSENSE, BY A JUDGE.

MR. JUSTICE ALDERSON made what he thought a sly hit at the Ballot, the other day, at the Carlisle assizes. There was a dispute as to the election of some harbour trustees at Whitehaven; and it was stated, that as the oaths were given by ballot it was impossible to say for which party the bad ones were given. On the Judge said, that was a question well worthy to be considered, when they came to discuss the subject of the lot in another place,—meaning the House of Commons. When that discussion does come on, some profound legislator, some Solomon of the Quinquennial school, will doubtless turn the Judge's hint to good account; forgetting, as Judge Alderson forgot, that no person is allowed to vote for Members of Parliament whose name is not on the register, and that every voter not struck off from that register must be deemed legally qualified. Before he became a Judge, Mr. Alderson, we believe was considered an unusually sound, reasoner, with a very mathematical head. What a pity it is, that by talking on subjects which he does not comprehend, he should make people suspect that his reputation was ill deserved! Perhaps, however, he had the fear of Lord Brougham and the hope of promotion in his mind's eye, and knew that he was speaking nonsense.

RURAL SPORTS.

The following paragraph has appeared in the daily papers this week:—

On Monday seennight, a strange chase took place between Cantley and Rossington Bridge. The servants of * * * * * sent a labourer out half an hour before letting the couple of blood-hounds, belonging to the above named gentleman, slip in pursuit, for the purpose of exercise and training. After making every possible double over stubbles, fallows, turnips, &c., he was joined for a short distance by two men amongst the vines or gorse, near Brockhous, when the men took a different route. Presently the dogs were seen well on the scent; and on coming to where the men had separated, they were for a moment at fault; but the leading hound immediately hit upon the original scent, and both resumed their chase—running their game into cover at Rossington Bridge stables where the poor fellow, being very much exhausted, had only just time to shut the gate to prevent himself from being seized by the hounds."

This may well be called a strange chase. What can Squire * * * * * want with bloodhounds? They are good for nothing but to hunt his fellow men like beasts of prey. Are not the lower classes in this country sufficiently exasperated as it is by the conduct of the squirearchy? Are the old feudal days returned, when the barons bled tortured and hunted the poor hinds?

It will be said that these hounds are kept only for the purpose of tracking incendiaries. For every incendiary they catch, they will call twenty new ones into existence. What madness it is in country gentlemen to think that brutality will check the bad spirit which in some parts of the island inflames the labouring peasantry! Suppose one of these hounds "let slip in pursuit," should happen to lay hold of the wrong man—suppose that man should turn out to be of gentle blood—what damages would not a jury give him in recompense for the mangling of the flesh? Think of that, Mr. * * * * *; and forbid your servants their horrid sport.—Spectator, March 15.

BALL-ROOM TACTICS.

It is really surprising that in these march-of-intellect times, when useful information is offered, propounded, and promulgated in a thousand shapes, no one has thought of opening a school for the acquisition of a most valuable branch of human knowledge, which, for want of a better name, I have denominated as above. Every one knows, or ought to know, that a ball-room is a *bona fide* mart for the disposal of that valuable commodity, woman—that a knowledge of the goods is first acquired there, and that many a bargain is struck after the whirling of a waltz, or the trotting of a gallopade. A ball-room is indeed a locality of far higher moment than the country at large is apt to imagine. To signify

* We withhold the name, because we have no means of verifying the statement.

wines, and supper.

3. A lady gives a dancing-party, because her friend, or her neighbour, or her enemy, gave one some days before; and of course she has no notion of being less than the said friend, or enemy, or neighbour. Indeed, we see no reason why Mrs. Smith would not give a party as well as Mr. Jones, or Mrs. Brown as well as Mrs. Green.

Party-goers.

1. Mammias and chaperons, who have daughters, or nieces, and *protégées*, to settle.

2. A fashionable lady to display her diamonds, and excite a world of envy and spite.

3. A would-be fashionable lady to get on in her profession.

4. Ladies and gentlemen of capacious appetites, and most insatiable demolishers of lobsters, salad, sandwiches, jellies—and insatiable takers of ices—insatiate swallows of tea and coffee—insatiable bibblers of champagne, hock, and moselle—ardent admirers of pastry, fruits, and preserves. All these may be classed in the general denomination of *crammers* and *swallowers*.

5. Young ladies go to parties to catch a good husband.

6. Some gentlemen go to procure a desirable wife.

Nota Bene. Now, reader, pray do not fall into a strange mistake with regard to the words *good* and *desirable*, which, for obvious reasons, we have written in italics. In the ball-room vocabulary, a good husband does not mean a man, whose sterling worth of character is calculated to insure the happiness of a woman; but one whose worldly advantages may procure the said woman a greater proportion of luxuries, and mere sensual enjoyments. In the same manner, a *desirable* wife, does not mean a well-educated, strictly-virtuous, and amiable female; but simply a *fortune*, or the medium for obtaining one. This once established, we may define the number of good husbands, and desirable wives, in the following manner:

A title is always a good husband—an earl is a most excellent husband—a marquis is really an unexceptionable husband; but a duke is a perfect one—the very completion of the word husband. For example, take a duke with seventy years, a *bad* back, and *seventy* more trifling imperfections, such as damaged constitution, general bad health, gout, asthma, &c. &c. Don't you think he would make a good husband? No. Well, then, go and ask a mamma with a portionless daughter, and if that don't convince you, ask the young lady herself, provided she be not under eighteen or above twenty-eight. These ten years are material for the solution of the question, and simply because the education of the young lady, however well appointed, cannot be so well finished before eighteen, as to bring her reasoning faculties into full play, and enable her to keep her feelings, if she has any, under proper behaviour. If she be above twenty-eight, why then she no longer expects to catch a duke of seventy. Her expectations are then lowered to a younger man with lesser greatness. It is generally observed that dukes and other titles of seventy, prefer eighteen to twenty-eight or thirty. Why or wherefore I cannot tell; but experience shows it is so. Probably there is some hidden virtue in eighteen that enables females to be better nurses at that age than at thirty. But let us resume.

7. A woman goes to a dancing-party to purchase a husband and a man to buy a wife.

This transaction is the most simple of all the various and very intricate affairs carried on in the ball-room. There is no *humbug*, no deception, no nonsense in this operation. A formidable scarecrow—a monster—a bore—a fool, walks coolly into the ball-room in all the consciousness and pride of wealth, and casts his eye around, till at length the said snarling, and probably gooseberry eye, falls with an *inexplicable* expression on some hapless specimen of the feminine gender. Supposing the monster, say Sir Rupee Yellowman, the rich nabob—his age sixty-five—his fortune twice as many thousand pounds—his personal appearance hideous—his personal accomplishments great powers of prosing—a nasal voice, and an inveterate cough. Well, then, Sir Rupee Yellowman directs his shuffling, shambling, sliding, palsied course, to the mamma of the favoured beauty. Now it so happens that the mamma, whose name is Mrs. Tomkins Clifford, or Mrs. de Courcy Smith—(commend me always to that friendly partnership of aristocratical and plebeian cognomens)—it so happens, I repeat, that the said mamma has been watching with a most active eye, the eyes belonging to the venerable nabob. This watch has been kept up for the last hour with extraordinary assiduity. There was a moment when a most insidious glance from the laughing eyes of Miss Caroline Stapletonford—a

"Mrs. Mrs. —"

"Mrs. Tomkins Clifford."

"Exactly—Mrs. Tomkins Clifford, the baronet; most conveniently remembered name which he had never heard before."

A pause.

There was nothing particularly interesting or profound in the words of the nabob, yet to whom they were addressed, welcomed them if they had been the outpourings of a fountain. The conversation was now likely to be established, when Tom Ramble was seen in a way (by dint of elbowing, and pushing, and sidwading amidst the crowd) to the charming Miss Tomkins Clifford. This doubt with the intention of asking her the next quadrille. The active mother, with horror, the intended attack; with the aid of an old tactician, and before poor Tom had to put forth the usual, *Miss, may I have the pleasure?* &c. the mother took the answer herself; the question had arrived at its termination.

"Miss Clifford, may I have the pleasure?"

"Nancy, my dear, you must not fatigue yourself—you know you are asked out for every week—you look shockingly feeble to-night."

There was a withering look shot from the expressive eyes of Mrs. Tomkins Clifford, which clearly demonstrated to Mr. Tom Ramble that he was quite *de trop*; and that his talk and accomplishments were not to figure away in the night in amiable conjunction with the *tom-tit* of the gentle Nancy. Tom was no fool, and saw the venerable form of Sir Rupee Yellowman standing close by, and the riddle was explained for he it known to the reader, that Tom Ramble was not precisely what can be called a *bad* husband. He had uncles and aunts who possessed considerable property; and Tom, if not rich in actual wealth, was at least rich in *expectation*.

Now it is well known, that *expectations* rank next to positive fortune in the formation of what is called a good husband; therefore, Mrs. Tomkins Clifford, in the absence of a positive fortune, had condescendingly allowed her fair daughter to carry on a tolerable flirtation with Tom, of course merely *en attendant mieux*. But from the moment that so large a fish as Sir Rupee was likely to come to net, surely Tom's good sense would suggest the impropriety of his claiming further acquaintance with the young lady angler, than one of a purely and strictly polite nature; and he it here properly understood, that Mrs. Tomkins Clifford had a horror of *flirtation* merely for *flirting's* sake. She tolerated, and even encouraged, these pastimes, then, only as they might be conducive to more grave and important terminations.

To cut the matter short, the train was very scientifically laid by the mother; and, as the daughter was rather a good pupil both by nature and education, in process of time Sir Rupee Yellowman was linked in holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Tomkins Clifford. Every one exclaimed that Miss Tomkins Clifford had made an excellent match.

But Mrs. Stapletonford declared, with a prolonged sneer, that it was a shameful transaction—that the old curmudgeon of a nabob had regularly purchased a young girl, and so forth. This might be true; but the proverb says, that *two of a trade* &c. Mrs. Stapletonford had a dear Caroline to dispose of. Sir Rupee had, in the first instance, stooped at her stall in the grand bazaar. Probably, on a closer examination of the goods, the nabob might have thought that the dear Caroline would indeed be an extremely dear commodity at any price, and so he passed on to another shop. But Caroline was not to be sneezed at neither. She had only been out three seasons, and surely the goods could not have suffered much damage in that short period. However, Sir Rupee thought otherwise, and he certainly had a right to please himself for his money.

William Cashbag, Esq. was meant by nature to be a good husband, and therefore, although the said William had been a plain Billy in the commencement of his career which career was in *principle* that of a shoe-black, he still contrived to make a fortune, and consequently fitted himself for becoming a good husband. This Cashbag, one of the most disagreeable specimens of vulgarity, pushed his way into society, and became a very desirable object for speculating mammias and daughters.

Young Trotter also, a raw boy just let loose from the bogs of Allan, was intended likewise for

* Of course, this is mere metaphor. Bazaar stands for ball-room. Stall, for the place, be it *sopha* or *fauteuil*, where the article is displayed.

o'clock, the captain hearing the order upon deck, and was giving directions to the crew, who were all forward or aloft, except the man at the wheel and an apprentice near the mainmast. The mate ran down the companion, and, returning immediately, ran behind the captain, who was standing with his hand on the capstan, and struck him on the head with a large heavy maul. The captain fell without speaking, and the mate struck him again twice on the head, as he lay on the deck. He then ran to the man at the wheel saying, "I have finished the old b—." The helmsman was alarmed, and dodged away from him to the other side of the tiller. The mate immediately ordered all hands aft to throw the body overboard. After the lapse of an hour this was done, and the mate then assumed the command of the vessel. He told the crew they must go to Virginia, where they would sell the cargo and vessel, and share the profits. The crew would not agree to this. They at last came to this compromise: the mate was to take the vessel into Port Royal, and discharge the cargo, and then go where he pleased, and the crew were to say that the captain died in a fit. Both parties were insincere.

"The crew agreed among themselves to tell as soon as they got into port, and the mate steered for St. Domingo, telling them it was Jamaica, and that Aux Cayes was Port Royal. The crew, however, discovered the cheat by making him drunk when they got from him that he was going into Aux Cayes to take in water, intending to proceed to the United States; they then seized him and lashed him to the deck, and, steering for Jamaica, made Manchineal on the 7th.

"On the night of the murder John Coulson said this was the third man he had killed; that he had once killed the captain of a Liverpool vessel bound to the East Indies; that when he got to India he escaped and shipped on board of a Yankee. Was in the American service for some years. He said, 'I have always succeeded and will do so this time if you will be true to me.' He gave them a sovereign each not to tell. He last entry in the log-book is in the mate's handwriting—'The master died in a fit at midnight.'—Times, March 27.

CASPAR HAUSER.—Advices from Hamburg of the 21st, contain the following extract from a Hanoverian journal:—"The German, Jurist Fueback, who died lately at Frankfurt, during a journey undertaken for the benefit of his health, is now generally believed to have been poisoned. He was a kind patron of the unfortunate Caspar Hauser, and the most zealous in his endeavours to discover the murderers of that mysterious youth."

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